

New Forms of Philanthropy and Social Transformation

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PHILANTHROPY IN EUROPE; HISTORY,
DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES

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PROF.DR. THEO SCHUYT

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- History
- Characteristics of Modern Philanthropy
- The Golden Age of philanthropy
- Emerging philanthropic Sector and Income Source
- New forms of philanthropy
- State and Philanthropy
- Giving Europe

History

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- Charity: poor relief, (orphans, widows) education, religion
- 1601: Charity Law by Queen Elisabeth 1th (UK)

Characteristics of Modern Philanthropy

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- Broad spectrum of goals: research, health, nature preservation, culture, international aid
- Definition: (voluntary) private action for the public good (dominantly serving that public good): money/goods/ time/ expertise (Payton 1988; Schuyt 2013)
- Raised by: individuals, legacies, foundations, companies, charity lotteries

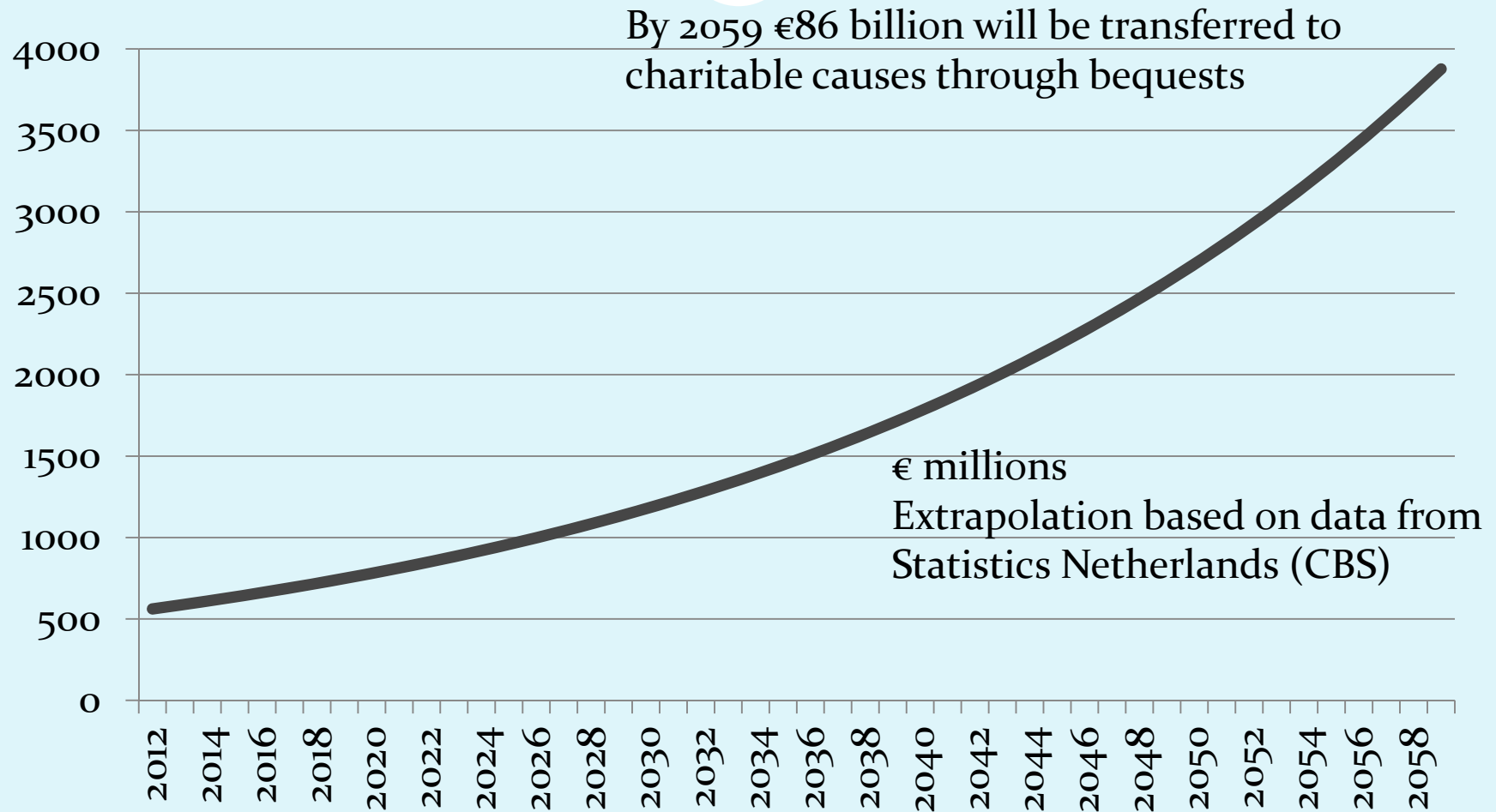
Emerging Modern Philanthropy

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- Economic developments: Private wealth in (western) European countries
- Demographic changes
- Cultural changes: Do It Yourself; citizenship
political changes: changing welfare states

The "Golden Age" of Philanthropy

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Emerging Sector in EU

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- Foundations in Europe (EUFORISTUDY); European Foundation Center (Philanthropy House in Brussels)
- European Fundraising Association (EFA)
- European Research Network on Philanthropy (ERNOP)
- 2013: Schuyt, Th: Philanthropy and the Philanthropy Sector; an Introduction (Ashgate)

Philanthropic source of income

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countries	fees	Government funding	Philanthropy
Italy	61	37	3
Netherlands	39	59	2
Spain	49	32	19
UK	44	47	9
France	36	58	7
Germany	32	64	4
Belgium	18	77	5
Ireland	16	77	7
Austria	44	50	6
Finland	58	36	6
Worldwide (34 countries)	53	34	12
USA	57	31	13

New Forms of Philanthropy

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- Venturing and Social Investment
- Grantmaking and structural changes by using foundation's endowments: loans, investments; entrepreneurial philanthropy
- Crowdfunding

The State and Philanthropy

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- Public policy and philanthropy represent two different worlds in terms of constituency, legitimacy, structure and values.
- Foundations aim to serve the public good by private funding.
- Governments aim to serve the public good by public funding.

How to live with (dis)similarities

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- Gentleman's agreements:
- UK: The Compact (Blair 1998) , The Big Society (Cameron)
- The Netherlands (Covenant 2011)
- To know each other, meet and collaborate



Integrate Philanthropy within the welfare state paradigm

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The pillars of western democracies:

- Liberté, (Freedom: the market)
- Égalité (Equality: gouvernement)
- Fraternité: (Brotherhood: philanthropy)

Rebalancing these pillars; with support from the scientific community; www.giving.nl -> towards a Giving Europe!

Social transformation and Foundations

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- Leading the philanthropy sector
- Philanthropic organizations enjoy a considerable degree of independence: among the freest institutions in modern societies (Anheier 2007: 4)
- Holders of the Culture of Philanthropy: able to promote research on “vision and mission of philanthropy”
- Able to build a philanthropic infrastructure

- Thanks for your attention